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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/825,088	04/15/2004	David Sperduti	H28240	7165		
93689	7590	04/29/2011				
HONEYWELL/MARJAMA Patent Services 101 Columbia Road P.O.Box 2245 Morristown, NJ 07962				EXAMINER		
				ADE, OGER GARCIA		
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
			3687			
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/825,088	SPERDUTI ET AL.
	Examiner GARCIA ADE	Art Unit 3687

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2011.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to the Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Final filed on **02.15.2011**. The Examiner notes that the Final Office Action sent on **11.15.2010** was incorrect; therefore, the Final Office Action is vacated in view of this new Office Action.

Upon further review the following action is deemed merited. The examiner regrets the delayed prosecution of the claims.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicants' "Amendment/Request for Reconsideration After Non-Final" filed on **08.10.2010** has been considered.

Therefore, **claims 1-8, and 21-39** remain pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. **Claims 1-7, 28-32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Pond et al. [2004/0030601].

As per claim 1, Pond teaches a terminal for conducting a financial transaction [see at least paragraph the abstract], comprising:

- a radio frequency reader, said reader configured to read a radio frequency payment token presented as a payment medium for said ad libitum financial transaction [see at least paragraph 5], said radio frequency reader devoid of a capability to simulate a reader employing reader technology other than radio frequency [see at least paragraphs 14 and 22]; and an output device for confirming that a transaction is being performed [see at least paragraph 65, and paragraph 150].

As per claim 2, Pond discloses a transaction register [see at least paragraph 5].

As per claim 3, Pond discloses wherein said transaction register is operated by a salesperson [as illustrated in figure 8 (e.g. block 860)].

As per claim 4, Pond discloses a printer [see at least paragraph 78 (e.g. printer 392)].

As per claim 5, Pond discloses wherein said printer is configured to print a transaction receipt [see at least paragraph 78 (e.g. printer 392)].

As per claim 6, Pond discloses an imaging device [see at least paragraph 154 (e.g. image of additional items)].

As per claim 7, [pond discloses wherein the imaging device comprises a bar code reader [see at least paragraph 22].

As per claims 28-32, Pond discloses a terminal for conducting a financial transaction, wherein the terminal comprises: an RF transponder configured to communicate with one or more RFID tags attached to one or more articles in a physical proximity of said RF transponder, said RF transponder further configured to decode tag data corresponding to said one or more RFID tags [see at least paragraphs 5 and 71]; and

a communication module in communication with said RF transponder [see paragraph 17], said communication module configured to communicate bidirectionally with a remote computer-based apparatus [see at least paragraph 80];

wherein responsive to said terminal completing a purchase of an article, said RF transponder is configured to perform at least one of: modifying a tag data stored in an RFID tag attached to said purchased article [see at least paragraph 88], disabling an RFID tag attached to said purchased article [see at least paragraph 70].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. **Claims 8, 21-25, 27, and 33-40** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pond et al. in view of Silverstein et al. [US 2004/0093281].

As per claims 8 and 27, Pond discloses a terminal for conducting a financial transaction [see at least paragraph 5], comprising: a radio frequency reader, said reader configured to read a selected one of a plurality of payment tokens employing dissimilar data formats, and to provide data corresponding to an elicited response from said selected one of a plurality of payment tokens employing dissimilar data formats [see at least paragraphs 14, 22, 89, and 151];

- a memory for recording data and a machine-readable program, said memory in communication with said radio frequency reader [see at least paragraph 17];
- a processor module in communication with said memory and said radio frequency reader, said processor module configured by said machine-readable program to attempt to decode said data corresponding to said elicited response [see at least paragraph 25].

Pond substantially discloses all elements per claimed invention as explained above. Pond does not explicitly disclose said communication module configured to communicate bidirectionally with a remote computer-based apparatus; and an output

device for confirming a transaction register. However, Silverstein discloses in figure 17b a remote purchasing system incorporating RFID technology, and figure 1 of Silverstein also provides a graphic overview of the system architecture of an exemplary remote **purchasing system 100** [see paragraph 71]; and an output device for confirming a transaction register [see at least paragraph 233 (e.g. **input/output** access to the invention may comprise appropriate hardware and software (e.g., personal and/or mainframe computers provisioned with Internet wide area network communications hardware and software)].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Silverstein to the teaching of Pond in order to provide additional benefits, e.g., freeing consumers from carrying cash into venues, reducing transaction fees and financial risk for venues, and increasing branding opportunities for manufacturers, distributors and third-party marketers [see summary of the invention].

As per claim 21, Pond discloses wherein the terminal is configured to read a payment token employing a data format particular to a specific commercial entry [see at least paragraphs 14, 22, 89, and 151].

As per claim 22, Staib discloses wherein the terminal is configured to read a data format employing a data format particular to a specific retailer [see at least paragraphs 14, 22, 89, and 151].

As per claim 23, Staib discloses wherein the terminal is configured to read a payment token provided by a key fob [see at least paragraph 23].

As per claim 24, Pond an image reader and decoder for reading and decoding bar codes [see at least paragraph 22].

As per claim 25, Pond discloses capturing an area electronic image representation [see at least paragraph 154].

As per claims 33-40, Pond discloses a terminal for conducting a financial transaction comprising: an RF transponder configured to communicate with one or more RFID tags attached to one or more articles placed into said shopping cart [see at least paragraph 28]; and a communication module in communication with said RF transponder, said communication module configured to communicate bidirectionally with a remote computer- based apparatus [see at least paragraphs 17, 42, and 80]; wherein said terminal is configured, responsive to an interaction with a user, to initiate a purchase transaction for at least one article placed in said shopping card [see at least paragraphs 81 and 87]; wherein said terminal is configured to communicate to an exit sensor apparatus a confirmation of completing purchase transactions for all articles in said shopping cart; and wherein said terminal is configured to be detachably attached to a shopping cart [see at least paragraphs 34, 82 and 83].

Pond substantially discloses all elements per claimed invention as explained above. Pond does not explicitly disclose said RF transponder further configured to decode tag data corresponding to said one or more RFID tags. However, Silverstein discloses said RF transponder further configured to decode tag data corresponding to said one or more RFID tags [see at least paragraphs 138 and 139].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Silverstein to the teaching of Pond in order to provide additional benefits, e.g., freeing consumers from carrying cash into venues, reducing transaction fees and financial risk for venues, and increasing branding opportunities for manufacturers, distributors and third-party marketers [see summary of the invention].

8. **Claim 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pond et al. in view of Metzger [US 2004/0186760].

As per claim 26, Pond does not explicitly disclose a signature capture pad. However, Metzger teaches a signature capture pad [see at least paragraph 30 (e.g. **authorization signature**), and paragraph 35 (e.g. **A signature may be captured for transactions**)].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Metzger to the teaching of Pond in order to provide a portable device for completing remote point of sale (POS) transactions [see summary of the invention, paragraph 11].

Response to Arguments

9. Applicants' arguments filed **08.10.2010** have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Pond does not disclose "a radio frequency reader, said reader configured to read a radio frequency payment token presented as a payment

medium for said ad libitum financial transaction, said radio frequency reader devoid of a capability to simulate a reader employing reader technology other than radio frequency." The examiner respectfully disagrees. Pond discloses in paragraph 5 that local payments are payments that are processed at the register or Point-of-Sale (POS) terminal or station using a proximity technology. One example of such proximity is Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), which will be further described below. Other technologies which may be used examples are Bluetooth (BT), Micro-impulse Radar (MIR), UltraWide Band (UWB), Infrared (IR) and the like. Pond further discloses in paragraph 22 that Radio Frequency IDentification (RFID) transponders, also known as tags or tokens, provide a means of obtaining data without direct contact such as is needed with magnetic strip or bar code technology, and an RFID system consists of a transponder, (also referred to as tag or token), with a unique electronic serial number and a reader device also referred to as an interrogator.

Applicants also argue with respect to claim 8 that the references do not disclose "wherein, responsive to an indication that said processor module is not configured to perform said decoding correctly, said communication module is configured to request from said remote computer-based apparatus at least one machine-readable instruction for properly configuring said processor module to decode said data." The Examiner respectfully disagrees. In the last set of claims submitted by the Applicants on **08.10.2010**, claim 8 recites: a terminal for conducting a financial transaction, comprising: a radio frequency reader, said reader configured to read a selected one of a plurality of payment tokens employing dissimilar data formats, and to provide data

corresponding to an elicited response from said selected one of a plurality of payment tokens employing dissimilar data formats.

However, Silverstein in combination with Pond discloses in figure 17b a remote purchasing system incorporating RFID technology, and figure 1 of Silverstein also provides a graphic overview of the system architecture of an exemplary remote **purchasing system 100** [see paragraph 71]; and also an output device for confirming a transaction register [see at least paragraph 233 (e.g. **input/output** access to the invention may comprise appropriate hardware and software (e.g., personal and/or mainframe computers provisioned with Internet wide area network communications hardware and software)].

The proposed Pond-Silverstein- Metzger Combination is analogous because they are all concerned with proximity transaction method. References are selected as being reasonably pertinent to the problem based on the judgment of a person having ordinary skill in the art. It is necessary to consider the reality of the circumstances, in other words, common sense in deciding in which fields a person of ordinary skill would reasonably be expected to look for a solution to the problem facing the inventor. In re Wood, 599 F.2d 1032, 1036, (C.C.P.A. 1979).

The examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In this case, the references are selected as being reasonably pertinent to the problem based on the judgment of a person having ordinary skill in the art. It is necessary to consider the reality of the circumstances, in other words, common sense in deciding in which fields a person of ordinary skill would reasonably be expected to look for a solution to the problem facing the inventor. *In re Wood*, 599 F.2d 1032, 1036, (C.C.P.A. 1979). A reference is either in the field of the applicant's endeavor or is reasonably pertinent to the problem with which the inventor was concerned in order to rely on that reference as basics of rejection. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1447 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The elements are all known but not combined as claimed. The technical ability exists to combine the elements as claimed and the results of the combination are predictable. When combined, the elements perform the same function as they did separately. The prior art differs from the claim by the substitution of some components. The substituted components were known. The technical ability existed to substitute the components as claimed and the result of the substitution is predictable.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GARCIA ADE whose telephone number is (571)272-5586. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM - 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew S. Gart can be reached on 571.272.3955. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Garcia Ade/
Examiner, Art Unit 3687

Garcia Ade
Examiner
Art Unit 3687

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